

This description of types of respirators that are required under certain conditions goes on to state that when respirators are used, a respirator program corresponding with that of the American National Standards Institute Standard Z88.2/1969, shall be put into effect. That Standard is available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018. It includes not only the types of respirators for different purposes but also maintenance and care, special problems, evaluation of respirator program effectiveness, methods of cleaning and maintaining respirators, etc. There was an interesting sidelight to the original OSHA regulation concerning asbestos fibers. The ACGIH Threshold Limit Value used to be 5 mppcf counted by an impinger method. In 1968, the ACGIH signified their intention of changing to a 12 fiber/ml count by a membrane filter method and the option was a 2 mppcf count by the impinger method. These numbers derived mainly from a review of the British experience and an effort by Howard Ayer of the Public Health Service to find a correlation between impinger counts and membrane filter counts. I don't think that Howard feels now that such a correlation is really feasible at all but at that time it was given sufficient credence so that ACGIH put it in their intended change. That intended change was again published in 1969. The adopted value was still 5 mppcf. In 1970 the ACGIH had changed their mind. They dropped the 12 fibers to 5 fibers and they eliminated altogether the impinger count method. It was that year when the Department of Labor was suddenly required by the Congress to adopt the rule. They looked into the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act which had the only federal standards for air contaminants. The